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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1875. NUMBER 11.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

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DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Krause.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

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LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

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C. C. & W. F. POOL,

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AND

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THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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AND

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The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

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Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

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Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

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All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

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And keeps on hand a good assortment of

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January 1st, 1875.

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This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Chickens.

"I didn't!" says Chip. "You did!" says Peep.
"How do you know?—you were fast asleep."
"I was under mammy's wing,
Stretching my legs like anything,
When all of a sudden I turned around,
For close beside me I heard a sound—
A little tip, and a little tap."
"Fiddle-de-dee! You'd had a nap,
And, when you were only half awake,
Heard an icicle somewhere break."
"What's an icicle?" "I don't know;
Rooster tells about ice and snow,
Something that isn't as good as meal,
That drops down on you and makes you squeal."

"Well! swallow Rooster's tales, I beg!
And think you didn't come out of an egg!
I tell you I heard the old shell break,
And the first small noise you ever could make;
And mammy croodled, and puffed her breast,
And pushed us further out of the nest,
Just to make room enough for you;
And there's your shell—I say it's true!"
Chip looked over his shoulder then,
And there it lay by the old gray hen—
Half an egg-shell, chipped and brown,
And he was a ball of yellow down,
Clean and chipper, and smart and spry,
With the pertest bill and the blackest eye.

"H'm!" said he, with a little perk,
"That is a wonderful piece of work!
Peep, you silly! don't you see
That shell isn't nearly as big as me?
Whatever you say, miss, I declare
I never, never, never could get in there!"
"You did!" says Peep. "I didn't!" says Chip.
With that he gave her a horrid nip,
And Peep began to dance and peck,
And Chip stuck out his wings and neck.
They pranced, and struck, and capered about,
Their toes turned in and their wings spread out,
As angry as two small chicks could be,
Till Mother Dorking turned to see.

She cackled and clucked, and called in vain—
At it they went with might and main—
Till, at last, the old hen used her beak,
And Peep and Chip, with many a squeak,
Staggered off on either side,
With a very funny skip and stride.
"What dreadful nonsense!" said Mother Hen,
When she heard the story told again;
"You're bad as the two-legs that don't have wings,
Nor feathers nor combs—the wretched things!
That's the way they fight and talk
For what isn't worth a mullein stalk.

What does it matter, I'd like to know,
Where you came from, or where you go?
Keep your temper and earn your food;
I can't scratch worms for a fighting brood.
I won't have quarrels—I will have peace;
I hatched out chickens, so don't be geese!"
Chip scratched his ear with his yellow claw,
The meekest chicken that ever you saw;
And Peep in her feathers curled one leg,
And said to herself—"But he was an egg!"

—*Rose Terry Cooke, in St. Nicholas.*

A DRAMATIC STORY.

The Manner In Which an Injured Man Settled Accounts with the Desperadoes.

A gentleman who has lately returned from a visit to Dallas, Texas, tells a story which is rather dramatic and may be true. The story was told to him by an old hunter, who had become domesticated and was lounging about one of the Dallas hotels.

"I could tell you a good many queer stories, stranger," said the old fellow, in conversation with the gentleman, "but I don't know of any that 'ud be more likely to kind o' strike you than an experience of Sam Long's in Harrison county, years ago. Texas wuz a tough place then; you kin bet on that!"

And then the old fellow told the story, which can scarcely be as graphic in print as in his terse idiom:

Years ago Harrison county, in Texas, was the haunt of about as desperate a gang of ruffians as ever infested any district west of the Mississippi. Their number was so great and their organization so complete that they set the best authorities at defiance, carrying on a career of daring crime with impunity and making the region an undesirable place of abode for all honest citizens. Ostensibly hunters or horse-traders, the desperadoes made stock stealing their chief occupation, never hesitating to commit a murder when necessary for their safety or for the execution of any of their rascally plans. The controlling spirit in this desperate organization was a giant named Dick Reddett, who, from his exceptional ferocity and daring, exercised almost despotic control over his followers. A special pride of this man was in his extraordinary skill in the use of the rifle, no one of the band being able to compete with him in what was at that time considered the chief accomplishment of a Western man.

It was a favorite practice with the band to congregate at some one of the few small stores scattered through the country and there engage in shooting matches, and it was upon one of these occasions that Sam Long, the hunter already mentioned, chanced to be present. Long was a quiet, modest fellow who lived with his wife and child in a small cabin in the neighborhood and who made hunting his constant occupation. He never appeared at the store save to exchange skins and furs for provisions or ammunition, and was widely and favorably known for his sobriety and honesty. Upon the occasion just referred to when Sam Long chanced to come while the desperadoes were engaged in one of their shooting matches, it was demanded that he should take a part in the sport. The hunter hesitated at first but finally, not wishing to incur the ill-will of the ruffians, consented. His skill with the rifle was known to be something remarkable, and the desperadoes were not greatly surprised when he defeated them all save the captain of the band. This man had not engaged in the sport, but when Long had vanquished all the others he came forward with the assurance of an easy victory. The shots were made, and, to the surprise of all, Long gained the day. The rage of the leader of the ruffians knew no bounds at thus being defeated in presence of his followers, and, although refraining from any violence on the spot, he intimated darkly to the hunter that he would yet "get even with him." Long paid little attention to the threat, and soon afterward returned to his cabin.

At just dusk, some days later, Sam Long having come in from a long hunt, was lying on the floor of his cabin and playing with the child, while his wife was getting supper. The wife, busy with her cooking, asked Long to go to an adjacent spring and bring some water, a request which he promptly complied with, leaving his gun in the house, a somewhat unusual course with him. He had reached the spring and was just stooping to fill the pail he carried, when he was borne down by an attack from behind, bound securely and dragged some yards into the woods. When he recognized his assailants he knew what to expect. He had fallen into the hands of the Reddett gang, and the leader was about to "get even." Long was stripped and bound to a tree by order of the captain. A supply of hickory switches was obtained, and then the captain took one of them up and began the whipping, announcing, with an oath, that no man could beat him or his men at shooting and stay in the country. The sufferings of the victim were terrible. The flesh was cut from his back in strips by the blows, and when the leader of the ruffians had gratified his rage, others of the band continued the punishment. But one man among the number showed any mercy and his assertions that Long had been punished enough were received with derision. Finally the hunter fainted under the pain, and the ruffians, having satisfied their grudge, departed, leaving the object of their spite still bound to the tree. In this position he was found by his wife, who had become alarmed for his safety and who, searching for him, had been attracted to the spot by a faint moaning. She assisted him to reach the cabin, which he did with difficulty, and then nursed him faithfully to recovery. It was weeks before he was well enough to move about.

Scarcely had Long recovered from his wounds when his cabin was found deserted, and members of the Reddett band, thinking that he had fled the country, boasted openly of what they had done. At the same time, they became bolder than ever in the commission of crime, always hunting or traveling together in a company of between twenty and thirty, and defying attack from any quarter. One day, as they were engaged on a hunt, a member of the band became separated from the rest in the excitement of the chase. He was found, lying dead, shot in the left eye. A few days later, one of the ruffians, riding alone, was killed. Again the bullet was found to have entered the left eye, but no trace of the slayer could be discovered. A week or two passed, and another of the desperadoes was shot, the same terrible accuracy being exhibited in a shot in the left eye, proving all the shots to be from the same source. The robbers became alarmed and kept always together in their raids, but there was no escaping the death which seemed always to be lurking near them. One after another fell, until ten men had died, each one pierced in the eye. The woods were scoured by the terrified men in vain. On one occasion, when a member of the band was killed, the shot had been heard, and once a gaunt figure was seen running through the woods, but pursuit failed to overtake him. Accustomed to face danger as the desperadoes were, and possessed as they were of a brutal courage, they trembled before this mysterious danger. It could not be faced, and it could not be averted.

The result was that some of the band deserted and fled the region. There remained only the captain and four of the more resolute of his followers. These five hunted and made their raids together, and for some time escaped harm. It chanced that among the five was the man who had endeavored to save Long at the time of the whipping from so severe a torture. This man one morning ventured out in the woods without his comrades. He was walking slowly along, looking for game, when the brown barrel of a rifle projecting from a bush beside him checked his course. A tall, lank figure rose from the bush, and the startled man recognized Sam Long, the hunter. Long raised the rifle, then lowered it.

"You're the man who said a good word for me, an' you may go, bad as you are. I won't take your miserable life. Go."

The man needed no second invitation to go. He hurried to the camp and told his story. The captain and the other three men started out in pursuit of Long, and but two men accompanied Dick Reddett when he returned. The third man had fallen, shot in the eye, and no search of the underbrush revealed the hunter. The next day another man was killed in camp, and again the hunter escaped. On the next day the two remaining men fled the country, leaving the fierce Reddett alone. The leader of the desperadoes dared not remain where he was. He knew he was the man whom Long sought above all others.

Concealing himself until night, he mounted his horse and fled for the nearest point on the Arkansas river where it would be possible to take passage on a steamboat. Two days later he reached a small landing in the woods on the banks of the river, where the steamer stopped for passengers, when there were any to take. He learned from the occupant of the only cabin in the neighborhood that the boat would be down in the afternoon, and so, having put up the signal to secure a landing of the boat, established himself on the bank and waited. He deemed himself safe enough from pursuit, and took no precautions. Throwing himself on the ground he slept, until, late in the day, he was awakened by the sound of the boat in the distance. She would round a point in a moment or two, and he waited expectantly. As suddenly as though risen from the ground, a lank figure stood before him and the muzzle of a rifle peered in his face. The terrified desperado had no difficulty in recognizing the man as the one he had injured. With the rifle still held steadily upon the face of the startled Reddett, Long hissed out:

"I've got you! You whipped me! Whipped me like a dog! I swore I'd kill you before I call myself a man again, and I'm goin' to do it! I've cleaned out your band, and now it's your turn! Oh I've got you! Thank God, I've got you!"

The ruffian in abject fear pleaded for his life, groveling at the feet of the hunter. He clung to his words as a drowning man clings to straws. The boat was very near. Should she round the point in time he would be saved! Already her smoke-stacks showed through the brush, when the hunger pressed the trigger, the sharp report rang out, and Reddett fell dead, shot to the brain through the left eye. Long slipped away in the woods, and when the boat stopped in response to the signal, they found a dead man, but no one else. Harrison county was rid forever of the worst gang of ruffians in the Southwest.

"An' that, stranger," said the old man in the Dallas hotel, "is a true story of the way Sam Long settled accounts with the blackguards."

On the Beach.

A beautiful young lady was walking arm in arm with a young man an evening or two ago, into whose eyes she would sweetly smile.

"It's a lovely evening," said the fair one.

"Yes," replied her attendant.

They were silent and walked on.

"It was a lovely evening yesterday," said the beautiful girl as the came round again.

"Yes," meekly answered the young man, evidently at a loss what to say.

They came around a third time, and it was his turn now.

"I hope it will be a lovely evening to-morrow," said he.

"So do I," said she.

The eavesdropper arose, looked off on the water, from which the tints of the setting sun had not yet gone, and wondered whether all beautiful women were like this one.

ALL LOST.—A flock of one thousand two hundred sheep were destroyed through a strange accident recently, near the San Jose mission, California. The flock were passing along the edge of a steep precipice when the leader lost his footing and fell over the declivity. The rest of the sheep, possibly supposing this was in the usual way of business, jumped one by one after their leader and were killed on the rocks below.

HORRORS OF A TEXAS PRISON.

Capt. Emory's Report—The Punishments of the Middle Ages Imitated—The Solitary Cell and the "Horse."

About a year ago, says a Washington dispatch, a peremptory order was issued by Chief Clerk Crosby, acting secretary of war, for the immediate removal of one hundred and sixteen military prisoners from the State penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, to Fort Leavenworth. Exposures of the management of the Texas penitentiary gave rise to a report that this removal was caused by cruel and barbarous treatment of convicts at that place. Inquiry at the war department has confirmed that report. Last year, in April, an inspection of the penitentiary was made by Capt. C. D. Emory, acting judge advocate on Gen. Augur's staff. He found the ventilation of the cells very bad, and the food insufficient in quantity and deficient in variety.

The most striking part of his report relates to the punishments resorted to for enforcing obedience. Three of them are described at length—the dark cell, the "stocks," and the "horse." The dark cell is a low, dark, oven-like inclosure, barely high enough to allow the convict to sit erect on the floor, and with no opening for light or air except the grated floor. The "stocks" are made by cutting three holes in a board, standing on its edge, and fastened between two stakes. The central hole receives the neck of the convict, and those on each side his wrists. After the man has been placed in the stocks, it is customary to raise the board so as to bring the convict upon his toes, leaving it so. In raising it it would often be jerked up with such force as to endanger the prisoner's neck. Convicts were often left in the stock until they became insensible. The "horse" surpassed the others, and was comparatively a new invention. It was introduced about nine months before Capt. Emory's visit. It consists of a post six or eight feet high. About four feet from the ground there was driven into it a peg of iron or wood an inch in diameter and a foot or two long. Refractory convicts were placed astride of this peg with their backs toward the post. Their hands were tied behind them to the post and their feet the same, so that they could not change their position or obtain any relief whatever. The effects of this punishment were horrible. Capt. Emory examined one man who had been permanently ruptured while "riding the horse," and others who were suffering acute disease produced by the same cause.

More than six hundred of the convicts were employed by railroad contractors and on plantations belonging to the lessees of the penitentiary and others at the time of Capt. Emory's visit. Their treatment was generally cruel. They were overworked, and if they either died within a few months or broke down their places had to be filled by fresh gangs. They were insufficiently clad, and were obliged to work at shoveling in the winter, sometimes with only one shoe, sometimes with no shoes at all. Their food was cooked in Houston and transported to them in open cars, and much of it was spoiled before it reached them. Finally they were punished by means of the "horse" and by whipping.

Convicts who had returned from two or three months of service on the railroad were examined by Capt. Emory, and their condition found to be horrible. It is not fit to be described. But any doubt as to the inhumanity of their treatment would be dispelled by an examination of the mortality records. These show that twenty-eight deaths occurred in the institution within nine months prior to Capt. Emory's visit. In twenty-three cases the disease of which they died was contracted while they were at work on the railroads. No record of those who died in the railroad camps were accessible.

The lessees of the institution were Ward, Dewey & Co., and they were responsible for this horrible cruelty. The penitentiary was leased before the present State administration came into power, and one of the lessees was the collector of customs of the port of Galveston. When the order for the removal of the military prisoners was issued, efforts were made to induce the war department to countermand its orders. The United States military prisoners were, however, at once removed to a place where they are treated with some degree of humanity. In spite of the rebuke thus given to the lessees, there is reason to believe that the management of the penitentiary has not yet been reformed, and at least a thousand convicts there are still habitually subjected to the cruelties described.

He Farmed It.

He was a stogy-looking man, one eye swelled shut, one finger badly bitten, coat torn down the back, hat gone, and his good eye having a wild look. He was a farmer, and he had come in with some produce, sold it for cash down, and sold his cash for whisky.

"Found in an alley, ugly drunk," said the court.

"Well, I feel mean enough a'most it," replied the prisoner.

"Wanted to have a good time, eh?"

"Yes."

"And I guess you had one! You look pretty, you do, Mr. Rambo! You look nice to go home to your wife and children."

"I made a fool of myself."

"And I'm glad to hear you own the corn. You were as ugly as a Malay when the police brought you in, but as you are all banged up, repentent and forty dollars out of pocket, I'm going to let you go home."

"Much obliged."

"Is your wife an innocent-minded woman, Mr. Rambo? That is, does she always believe everything you say?"

"Yes, sir, most always."

"Well, now, when you reach home you tell her that you were down to the ferry dock to see the little steamers canter back and forth over the foaming billows, when four tugs and a propeller ran into your bows and almost stove you to pieces."

"Yes, sir, I will."

"And she'll believe it?"

"She will."

"Well, go out. Put beef on your eye, salve on your finger, run your face for a hat, and when you come to Detroit again see if you can't keep from making a fool of yourself."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ants Recognizing their Relatives.

Huber, the younger, one day, took an ants' nest to populate one of those glass contrivances which he used for making his observations, and which consisted of a sort of glass bell placed over the nest. He set at liberty one part of the ants, which fixed themselves at the foot of a neighboring chestnut tree. The rest were kept during four months in the apparatus, and at the end of this Huber moved the whole into the garden, and a few ants managed to escape. Having met their old companions, who still lived at the foot of the chestnut tree, they recognized them. They were seen in fact, all of them, to gesticulate, to caress each other mutually with their antennæ, to take each other by the mandibles, as if to embrace in token of joy, and they re-entered together the nest at the foot of the chestnut tree. Very soon they came in a crowd to look for the other ants under the bell, and in a few hours our observer's apparatus was completely evacuated by the prisoners.

About Patent Medicines.

The *American Agriculturist* is doing good work in exposing the humbugs offered to the people in various guises. In a late number it says: Our objections to patent medicines are several, but first and mainly because they are secret. We object to taking or giving anything whatever, the composition of which is not fully known. We would not treat a dumb animal or a plant with an unknown drug, much less a human being. These medicines may be divided into two classes: those which possess really active properties and have a positive effect when administered; and those which are practically inert, or consist of some stimulant or tonic, and act more upon the imagination through the remarkable circulars which accompany them than by virtue of any medicinal agent they contain. This last class are the worst swindles, as they give a stuff that costs a mere trifle for a high price, but many of them are so nearly nothing that the harm they do is more to the pocket than to the system. The whole class may be set down as worthless trash, and in the main are agents to draw money from the nervous, timid, and credulous, for the benefit of a few ignorant pretenders, who, with their flashy diamonds, fast horses, and fast life generally, are a sad blotch upon our civilization. As to the other class, those medicines which have some potency, we object to these because they are powerful, and those who use them are working in the dark. Morphine is a useful remedy, but should always be given knowing that it is morphine, and just as dangerous as it is useful. Not one mother in a hundred would apply a solution of morphine to the mouth of her teething babe did she know that it was morphine, but mix it up with sugar, and call it somebody's "soothing syrup," it is used without a question, and thousands of little white gravestones all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific attest its soothing power. Certain worm lozenges were once popular, and their advertisement was headed "Children Cry for Them," and hundreds of parents who would have been horror stricken had their physicians prescribed a dose of calomel, fed their children on these lozenges. The writer, at a public lecture, exhibited the quantity of calomel he had separated from a box of these lozenges, and had the satisfaction of checking their sale in that city. Now while we do not deny that in some cases these remedies may be useful, we emphatically and wholly object to them on account of their secrecy. They may be hurtful, and are always needless. When we say needless, we mean in the secret form in which they are put up. None of this active class of secret medicines contain anything of any medicinal value that is not to be found at all decent drug stores, or which is not at the command of every one.

A Massachusetts Horror.

Frederick P. Towne, of Petersham, Mass., a well-to-do farmer, disappeared, and his brother-in-law, S. J. Frost, said that he had gone to California, and that, though he left quite unexpectedly to his friends, he (Frost) had known of his intentions for some time; also that Towne had left his property in his (Frost's) care. This story was readily believed by most of the townspeople, though some who had heard of a fierce quarrel between Towne and Frost had suspicions that all was not right, and that the missing man was the victim of foul play. Thus matters went along for nearly a month. The suspicions entertained against Frost were lulled, except in the minds of a few, though his actions have been regarded as singular in some respects. A few days ago, a neighbor having some business at that place went during the absence of Frost to the barn, and seeing the gravel appeared fresh took a crowbar and pierced the earth some distance, and on examination a few human hairs and bits of clothing were discovered. Keeping the matter quiet, except to one or two trusted parties, a watch was set upon the movements of Frost, when he was almost detected in the act of moving the dissevered portions of the body. Thereupon the party surrounded the house, and the selectmen of the town and Sheriff Bothwell, of Barre, were sent for. Upon the arrival of the authorities a demand for admittance to the house was made, and Mrs. Frost admitted them. The house was searched and Frost was found hidden behind an old-fashioned loom under the roof in the attic. He made no resistance, but asked the protection of the officers, as he feared violence from the people. He was taken to Barre for safe keeping. A coroner was notified of the affair, and immediately took measures to find the other portions of the body, and to hold an inquest. The upper portion of the trunk of the body, including the head, arms and chest, was found in a sack buried in a cornfield near where the other sack was buried. The legs have not been found. At the inquest Mrs. Frost, wife of the supposed murderer and sister of the murdered man, gave her testimony, which strongly implicated the accused, and he was fully committed to await the action of the grand jury.

A Hard Set.

A Vermont paper tells this story: In a Sunday-school, on a recent Sunday, a young man—we won't call his name, as he is unusually modest—made his appearance, probably the first time for years that he had been in such a place, and was invited by one of the teachers, a deacon, to take a seat with his class. In the course of the lesson the question came up: "Who were the Sadducees?" No one in the class answered it, and finally the teacher turned to our friend and said: "Brother, can't you tell us who the Sadducees were?" Well, we suppose no question could be asked by mortal lips but what the individual referred to would have some answer ready. This, however, was a poser, as his acquaintance with Scripture personages is not very extensive. However, after a moment's thought, he replied: "I don't exactly know, but so far as I can recollect they were a hard set of ducks." The good deacon pondered a moment, and then clutching the meaning of the slang phrase, replied: "Yes, brother, I believe you are right; they were a hard set."

Resenting an Injury.

Savage nations have curious ideas of revenge. An unintentional wrong provokes anger as readily as a deliberate injury, and may incite retaliation. A case of this sort happened recently on the borders of Assam. Just across the frontier of Assam lives a wild tribe of Dowlas. They are very suspicious of their English neighbors, and are constantly on the lookout for insult or encroachment. A party of British subjects passed the border, partly for an exploring tour and partly for business purposes. Unluckily one of them had the whooping cough, and communicated the disease to the natives. It spread among them extensively, and not a few cases were fatal. They resented the misfortune as a willful wrong, and would not be persuaded that it was accidental. Determined on revenge, they mustered a strong war party, and made a raid over the border, inflicting all the injury in their power on individuals and villages under British protection. It is thus possible that a war may come from a case of whooping cough.

THE QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES.

Children of the Forest Frightened Off by a Storm—The Postponement of an Interesting Ceremony on Account of the Weather.

A large number of young persons gathered at the gypsy encampment on the old Cove road just beyond the Kings county penitentiary, to attend the coronation of the king and queen, who recently came from England to be the leaders of the tribe of wanderers that every few years spread their tents on Long Island. There were, says the New York *Sun*, only two families in the encampment near Brooklyn, but about forty wagons were expected from Jamaica, Hempstead, and Flushing, and from New Jersey, and all of these were to choose their king and queen. Uriah Wharton, a half-breed, has been king of the tribe for many years, but a short time ago he left with his family to go off alone. He is nearly seventy years of age, and has been in this country twenty-five years. He gave up the leadership because he was so old, and the gypsy families were to meet to attend the marriage of their new king and queen. The husbands of the families—the Boswells and the Sparrows—were off trading horses. Sparrow's wife was in the city telling fortunes, and Mrs. Boswell was in charge of the throng of bright, funny gypsy children who were frolicking around on the grass. She said that she was very much disappointed that the other families had not arrived, because they were lonely.

Young Wharton, a stalwart son of the former chief, arrived early in the day, expecting to meet the other families there, but he supposed that they had been kept away by the threatening rain. Mrs. Boswell looked every inch a gypsy fortune teller. She wore long Egyptian earrings and other antique jewelry. She said that she had been seven years in this country, and had traveled from Maine to Georgia, and around to Illinois and back. She pointed with pride to her daughter Hevira, a beautiful girl, who was making bright eyes at the young men. She wore a coral necklace, with her name on the gold clasp, and on nearly every finger there was a jeweled ring. Her dress was much soiled, but her feet were covered by bright theatrical shoes. She was full of mischief, and was trying to make her lover, Wharton, jealous. She said that she liked Wharton better than any American she ever saw. If she married a white man he must be a splendid, handsome man, with plenty of money, and he must have a large park with a tent in it, for her to live in. "I won't live in a house," said she. "I was five years at school at Epping forest, near London, but I loved to be outdoors more than I did to be inside. A number of gypsy girls were there with me. I will never go into a city to live, because my mother and my sisters could not live with me. They could not stand it. I have some objections to Wharton; he doesn't drink, and is rich, but he will play quoits. There he is, at it now. Why won't he go into his tent and read—read poetry and nice things."

The organist of Dr. Eggleston's church and his betrothed lady friend went up to have the expectant bride's fortune told. Hevira took her behind the tent and first said that she was very beautiful; then she told her of the line of life along the center of her hand, and how few marks there were on it, showing that she had led an easy life. She would be married soon, and to some one not far off. Then the young miss came from behind the tent and blushingly said that she had been told of something that had already happened, and, looking sweetly at the organist, added: "and something that is to happen, too." The young man went to have his fortune told, and came back in a sulk, while the gypsy maid tiptoed behind him, making faces, and laughing out of her eyes. The king and queen did not come, and some one suggested that the report was an advertising job. Then the matron of the band said very soberly: "If you thought there would be grand sights, you are mistaken. All we do is to gather together and select our leaders, and then move off." A little gypsy boy who had been busy making nickels by playing Yankee Doodle on his teeth by knocking his lower jaw against the upper played a parting tune as the visitors hurried away to avoid the approaching rain.

A Rebellion in Peru.

The South American States are given to internal troubles. An attempt at revolution has taken place at the ports of Islay and Mollendo, Peru. The movement was headed by Arevalo, one of Pierola's officers of the Talisman expedition. They attacked the town of Islay and robbed the custom-house, getting $500 or $600. After having informed the half-awakened denizens of the place that Pierola was in force at Arequipa, and that the downfall of President Pardo was imminent, the adventurous band took up their line of march to Mollendo, the nearest port to the south, and the coast terminus of the Arequipa railway. By this time the ranks of the invaders had been increased, and when they surprised Mollendo at seven o'clock in the morning, they numbered nearly sixty effective men. Taken unawares, the few gendarmes stationed at Mollendo found it impossible to offer a combined front to their unwelcome visitors, and after receiving and returning several musket shots, the town fell into the hands of the attacking party. Arevalo, however, only delayed long enough to confiscate all the arms and ammunition in Mollendo, and then obliged the station master to put on a special train for Arequipa. When Arevalo arrived within a few miles of Arequipa he was met by a small force of police and mounted guards, who speedily routed his followers, wounding him and making him prisoner. Arevalo died of his wounds. The country in general continues quiet. The friars of a convent in Arequipa were actively concerned in the revolt. Some forty conspirators were captured in the monastery, and the bishop of the diocese has been applied to to close the institution.

Pig Iron.

The production of pig iron in the United States last year amounted to 2,689,413 tons, as compared with 2,868,278 tons in 1873, and 2,854,558 tons in 1872. The following States made more iron in 1874 than in 1873: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, West Virginia,

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Sept. 1, 1875.

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A PARTY WITHOUT A POLICY.

The Democratic party is a unit on one proposition, "Anything to beat the Republican party." This accomplished, it will split on every prominent question. It is made up of ex-Republicans, ex-Liberals, ex-Whigs, ex-Abolitionists, and is controled by ex-Rebels. It is safe to say, that, once invested with the control of the nation, a party made up of such discordant elements would have no settled policy on which its followers could unite. Some would favor repudiation, others, good faith in maintaining the public credit. Some would favor the payment of Southern State debts, others would oppose it as unwise. Some would favor the compensation of loyal masters for the loss of their slaves, others would oppose this as opening a door for national bankruptcy. With the souhern wing of Democracy—the treason of the past would be glorified. The Northern wing would contain a few Democrats, bold enough to protest against it. Some would favor hard money—others an unlimited supply of paper money. Some would favor the blotting out of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, others oppose it. Some would favor legislation that would obstruct Northern enterprise—taking this course to retaliate for past punishment—others would oppose this. Thus Democracy would be split in numberless factions, and the result would be, unwise legislation, and a weak administration of public affairs. "Anything to beat the Republican party," may do as a rallying cry, but no party can advance the nations welfare on a platform so narrow and selfish as this. Parties to win public support, must have have well defined principles to present to the people. They must show that they are influenced by a desire, higher than that of revenge. The fortunes of a party amount to nothing with the people. The fortunes os a nation are wha they consider, and the party that meets their views and obtains their endorement must first prove ttat it is influened by the purest patriotism and has within it the power to build up the national welfare. The Republican party can do this; the Democratic party cannot.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

The *Republic* utters an important truth when it declares that the royal road to success is through labor. There are many persons who have been educated to the belief that labor is degrading. They refuse to do the simplest act that involves labor, unless compelled by sheer necessity to its performance. Then they go at it like a slave to his task, as if their manhood was broken, and their proud spirit crushed. The Richmond *Whig* (Democratic), in speaking of this class, says:

"Rank soon becomes contemptible when it is stripped of the means necessary to suport it—and there are no more disagreeable and rediculous people than those who, having lost prestage, by losing wealth, spend their time in lamenting the decadence of old families, and in sneering at honest, energetic people who have amassed wealth, and are laboring to elevate their families. The latter are far the more respectable of the two. They are founding families as all the old families were originally built up."

This is sound doctrine, and should be inculcated everywhere, North as well as South. There are too many genteel drones in society; too many who think the world owes them a living, and a leading position without working for the one or deserving the other.

A noble ancestry is well enough to look up at, but it is more satisfactory to look down upon. The honors and wealth of a generation ago may do to dream about, but if they have departed, they will not furnish food, clothing, or respectability to the dreamer of to-day. It is more commendable for the present generation to know that it is an improvement on the past one, and to say with the industrious mechanic, who, when taunted by a broken down aristocrat on his humble ancestry, replied: "It is better to be the big end of a small stock, than the little end of a big one."

This false gentility which seeks to live without labor, must go down before the march of true worth. The leaders of the future, whether in the field of politics, or business, must come from the industrious classes. Intelligent labor will be the magic wand to overcome all obstacles, and elevate its posessor to the highest positions of honor and trust. Idle dreams will not bring success, honest endeavor will. Vain regrets will not recover what has been lost, hard work will. To overcome the tide, the oarsman must exert his strength; so to overcome the tide that yearly sweeps thousands to distruction, the aspirant after wealth or fame must exert his greatest efforts. Only through these can he expect to triumph.

On the 24th ult., there was a severe frost in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, seriously damaging the corn and potato crops. Considerable tobacco is cultivated in Wisconsin which is said to be destroyed.

It is stated that during the month of August fourteen million postal cards were used.

The Pasquotank county jail is in a deplorable condition, filthy, buggy and otherwise nauseating says the Albemarle *Register*. This is an important item for the Board of Public Charities.—*Raleigh News*.

We are authorized by the authorities and especially by the keeper of the jail that the above statements circulated by the paper quoted by the *News* is false in every particular. The Pasquotank county jail was never in a better condition.

An Ohio constable arrested a man for hog stealing just as he was saying to a crowd that honesty was the best policy.—*Ex.*

Had the man practiced what he was preaching he would not have been arrested.

An Address.

To the Republicans of the First Congressional District of N. C.

Elizabeth City, N. C.,
August 31st, 1875.

Learning that industrious efforts are being made by what is obnoxiously known as "the ring" at Elizabeth City to misrepresent the motives and action of those Republicans whose self-respect demanded of them to rebuke corruption and refuse servile submission to the despotic dictum of a self constituted cabal, a decent regard for the opinion of the Republicans of the District demand this public statement.

The origin of the troubles in the Republican party of Pasquotank is not of recent date. It began in the fall of 1871 and cropped out during the municipal campaign of Elizabeth City in the spring of 1872. *It was instigated by George W. Cobb and Charles Guirkin* and culminated in their bolting the regular ticket, fusing with the Democrats and defeating it. Their action at the time constrained the Executive Committee to issue an Address on the 12th of April, 1872 in which we find the following:

"They inaugurated a movement of boisterous and indecent demonstrations unprecedented in our party, unparalelled in our Conventions and disgraceful to our City—determined either to *force* the nomination of Geo. W. Cobb or break up the Convention in a row. Excited by whiskey which had been distributed freely, they enacted scenes that made honest and decent Republicans ashamed. They refused to listen to a single speaker, white or colored, not on their side; they gagged free speech, insulted leading Republicans and tried to make the meeting a bedlam."

This course has been adopted at nearly every meeting and Convention since and because of it the sober, quiet and order loving Republicans, white and colored, feel great reluctance in attending them. When they fail, by these agencies, to control nominations, they do not hesitate to scratch their tickets and vote for Democrats. Even so late as at the election for Municipal officers in Elizabeth City last May, they not only scratched the names of two of the regular Republican candidates but substituted and *voted for the regular Democratic nominees!*

At the opening of the late canvass, feeling a deep interest in the issues and desiring that a man representing the intelligence and character of the Republican Party be nominated and elected as the delegate from Pasquotank, a larger number than usual of the earnest, thoughtful and intelligent members of the party attended the meetings of the several townships to select delegates to the County Convention. In issuing the call Geo. W. Cobb, the acting Chairman contrary to the wishes of the active working Republicans of the County, announced:

"Each Township will only be entitled to five delegates who will vote in said Convention by *population* according to the Census of 1870."

The purpose of this was to over ride the strong Republican townships by giving Elizabeth City the controlling voice in the Convention. The next step was to coutrol the Elizabeth City delegation. The meeting to select delegates was called on the 9th of July. Threats were circulated by the "ring" that they would *control the meeting or break it up.* This intimidation kept numbers away. At the meeting the same "boisterous and indecent demonstrations" referred to in the above address were repeated. During the preconcerted uproar they placed C. Guirkin in the chair and declared a motion carried authorizing him to appoint the delegates! Time passed and nobody knew who was appointed until the 15th the morning of the County Convention, when lo! it was ascertained that Mr. Guirkin had *appointed himself, Mr. Geo. W. Cobb, his partner in business, and their Servant Robert Fearing!!*

With a purpose to bridge the breach threatening the unity and success of the party we proposed that it be reorganized in this County by the appointment of an Executive Committee composed of men having the respect and confidence of the great body of the party. On the morning of the County Convention several of our delegates suggested to Mr. W. J. Munden, who was also a delegate, (By the way, he is always a candidate, always manages to be appointed a delegate, and always *votes for himself.*) He at once endorsed the proposition, insisted that the best interests of the party required it, and agreed that if our friends would vote for him to be chairman of the Convention he would see to it that such a Committee be appointed. He further pledged himself to advocate and insist that the basis of representation in the Convention should be upon the Republican vote at the last election. Relying on these solemn pledges our friends supported him and he was elected by a two third vote. On seeing the result George W. Cobb and Charles Guirkin rushed to him and, after an earnest, *whispered* conversation, he not only declined to serve, but *threw his influence in favor of George W. Cobb!!* This upon treachery gave Mr. Cobb a majority. On his taking the chair, free speech was gagged, and only such motions as suited his purpose were entertained. Protesting against this tyranny, and finding it without avail, the Nixonton delegation, representing the strongest Republican township in the County, quietly withdrew from the Convention, and soon the entire body adjourned. Appeals were then made to postpone action for a week to give time for reconciliation and harmony. Had this been done our majority could have been swelled up to at least 500 and henceforth Pasquotank in proportion to its population would have been one of the banner counties in the State. But wise counsels did not prevail. Cobb and Guirkin met all appeals with insulting defiance; they reconvened the delegates of five townships, and locked the door, went through the form of a nomination and, during the absence of the better portion of the delegates as a committee on resolutions, put through an order authorizing Mr. Geo. W. Cobb to appoint the Executive Committee for the county! *He modestly appointed himself chairman* and manipulated the balance to suit himself!!

Against this unprecedented and despotic action we protested; against it the Nixonton delegation protested, and against it a number of the most respectable, most intelligent and most influential Republicans of the county entered their earnest protest. We did so because we believed that the best interests of the party and its future success demanded that the intimidation, despotism and corruption so painfully manifest ought to be signally rebuked. Most of us did not support Mr. Munden because we could not, as honest men, endorse the means used to secure his nomination; because he deliberately violated his solemn pledges; because his political record at Raleigh last winter was not such as to inspire respect or confidence, and because we had the strongest evidence to satisfy us that his competitor was a safer man and a better Republican than he was.

We are Republicans. In the future as in the past we expect to vindicate and support the great and living principles upon which the party is founded. But to maintain it in power we must have competent nominees and honest party management. These are our only hope in this county and in this District. The better men of the party must be encouraged to come to the front and the demagogues and bummers be invited to step aside. Until this is resolutely insisted on and until the government refuses to lavish its patronage on men who are fomenting dissentions in this county and district, encouraging them to persist in their "rule or ruin" conduct, we must rapidly lose instead of gain in numbers and strength, for among the people those who have self respect, who love honesty and who revere justice will stand aloof and step off, one by one, until very soon the good old craft we all have loved so well will be scuttled and sink to rise no more.

We repeat that we are Republicans—always have been and always expect to be. We expect to support the next Republican nominee for President, for Governor, for Congress, for the State Senate and to combine with all honest Republicans to select *capable* and *reputable* nominees for the Legislature and local officers in this county. *Every interest demands this*—the party as well as the people, and as good citizens and true Republicans we propose uniting to accomplish it.

WM. A. PRICE, Post Master at E. City,
MILES COMMANDER, Probate Judge
JNO. T. PRICE, Sheriff Pasquotank Co.,
WM. GREEN, Deputy Sh'ff " "
SAMUEL WATERS, Planter,
GEO D. POOL, Jr., "
THOMAS GASKINS, Merchant.
GEO. D. POOL Sr., Planter,
C. W. SMITH, Merchant.
S. S. FOWLER, "
B. C. BROTHERS, "
JNO D. FULMER, "
W. F. POOL, Att'y at Law.
SIMEON ROGERSON, Planter,
G. B. THOMPSON, Manufeaturer.
D. S. KRAMER, "
N. R. ZIMMERMAN "
S. J. HALSTEAD, Planter.
AND OTHERS.

Proceedings, County Commissioners.

Commissioners office }
Aug. 30th 1875 }

Commissioners met to-day, present. Dr. P John, chairman, Geo. W. Brothers, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

It was ordered that S S Fowler furnish the poor house for September.

The following bills were allowed: $2 to Albert White for wood to poor house; $106,30 to S S Fowler for furnishing poor house for August; $5 to W Lane for taking colored school census for Elizabeth City; $43,20 to W A Price for boarding prisoners in jail &c; $10 to Hugh Cale for attendance on court; $24 to J S Wilcox for same; $6,10 to R R Smithson for serving as witness before Grand Jury; $29,95 to Miles Commander for fees in dismissed cases; $11,50 to J T Price for same; $9,20 to J L Hinton for witness tickets surrendered; $298,70 to J T Price for fees &c; $74,66 to same for errors in taxes and $56.87 to same for stationary and books paid at Raleigh; $5,70 to S J Halstead for registration in Nixonton, and $128,90 to T P Wilcox for services and salary.

The Sheriff presented a list, ordered to be filed, of 250 delinquents on poll taxes, and made affidavit that he had made due and diligent efforts to collect the same, but was unable to do so. It was ordered that he beallowed exhoneration for the same, and that he post a list of said delinquents at the court house door.

It was further ordered that he continue to make diligent efforts to collect said poll tax and account for all collections in his next settlement. On motion adjourned.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n
T. P. WILCOX,
Clerk.

Exciting Chase after Penitentiary Convicts.

From the Raleigh *News* of the 22nd we learn the particulars of an escape of penitentiary prisoners, which occurred on Saturday morning last. A squad of fifty convicts, escorted by a guard of 8 men, had gone to the brick-yard, about one mile from the penitentiary buildings, and was proceeding in squads to their work, when suddenly 13 of the prisoners rushed past the detail of three sentinels on that part of the yard and made for a neighboring wooded ravine. Immediately the three sentries fired upon the fugitives, killing William Bently, the ringleader and Wm. Stewart, and wounding another. The three sentinels then gave chase leaving the other five to guard the remaining prisoners. Loading as they ran, sentinels Lee Wynne and Thomas Wynne, at the second shot, brought down Simon Johnson, wounded in the arm, and in two succeeding rounds, it is thought, wounded other convicts, who, however, were able to escape with the others to cover. Mr. Lee Wynne continued the pursuit, in which he was shortly joined by a detachment of mounted police from Raleigh. Following is a list and description of the escaped prisoners. All are colored:

1 John Wicks, Iredell county, 19 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weight 146 lbs, black hair and eyes.

2 Lewis Wallace, New Hanover, 35 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weight; 157 lbs, black hair and eyes.

3 John Brady, Onslow county, 24 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weight, 150 lbs., black hair and eyes.

4 Moses Clifton, Sampson county, 16 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, weight, 162 lbs., black hrir and eyes.

5 Harvey Devane, Sampson county, 23 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weight 146 lbs., black hair and eyes.

6 William J. James, Washington, county, 30 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, weight, 146 lbs., black hair and eyes.

7 David Proctor, Craven county, 28 years old, 5 feet 9½ inches high, weight, 171 lbs., black hair and eyes.

8 Julius Ward, Pamlico county, 26 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weight, 152 lbs., black hair and eyes.

A late report says that a gentleman from the country reports having seen on the Holleman road, about five miles from Raleigh, two of the convicts, bearing in their arms a third. The wounded man was utterly helpless and it is supposed his wound is mortal.

Four of the convicts were captured in the neighborhood of Wilson on Thursday last and brought to the city yesterday. They were promptly handed over to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary and are now safe in their old quarters. We were unable to obtain the names of the party. There are only four at large now and it is believed they will be brought in, in a day or two.

How To Stop A Paper.

Do not take your paper to the postmaster and tell him to send it back; in nine cases out of ten you will fail to stop it in this way. Do not attempt to return it yourself, and write on the wrapper to discontinue; this is against the law, and lays you open to a fine. Before your subscription expires, send to the editor a postal card, saying your subscription expires on such a date; please discontinue at that time. Sign your name, also the town and State where your paper is sent, in full. If the paper has been sent two weeks or more over the time for which it was paid, don't send a postal card; it will do no good, rather write a letter and inclose what is due for arrearages, always allowing that one number will be sent before the letter reaches the publisher and his list corrected. By observiog these simple rules your requests will always be promptly attended to.

Superintendent Leach, of the Providence public schools, is among the first of the teachers who are following where physiologists have led. He says, "To educate the mind when the body is in a nervous, feeble condition is a fruitless and useless task. The first thing to be sought is a sound body with physical vigor. This should take precedence of everything else; without this, any acquisition can be of but little avail." We wonder if some prominent but worn out clergyman, statesman lawyer or editor cannot be found who will make up a list of the frightful examples of the violation of this rule? Such a list as could easily be made up in the United States would be startling enough to move school committees and even parents to energetic endeavors for reform.

Cornelius Williams, a negro, was hanged on the 27th inst. at Jackson, N. C., for the murder of an old man named William Presson, a bridge keeper at Weldon some months since. He made a full confession, implicating three other negroes.

A subscriber writes to an editor in the West: "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replied, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did; its present length suits me very well."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physican and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly
A REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it
Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m

NOTICE.

All persons holding Bonds against Pasquotank County, are requested to forward to me, without delay, the amount, date of issue and when due, of said Bonds that they may be entered in the "Registry of Claims" book as required by law.

P. JOHN,
Chairman Board of Commissioners Pasquotank county. Elizabeth City, N. C.
Aug. 25th 1875

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of authority confered on me I will proceed to sell for CASH on the 2nd day of September 1875 at South Mills one bag of

COFFEE.

Seized by distraint in accordance with Revenue law to satisfy a penalty against Mesrs L. E. & C. L. Hinton.

ADDISON P. CHERRY,
10-1t Deputy Collector.

BULBS FOR Present Planting! PLANTS FOR Parlor Culture!

Our Illustrated Catalogues of *Dutch Bulbs*, and *Flower Roots*, and *Plants for House Culture*, now ready and mailed free to all applicants.

Peter Henderson & Co.
Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt St., New York.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,
WATCHMAKER
near Brother's Livery stables.

North Carolina, }
Pasquotank county, }

Northrop Smith, Plaintiff.
Against
George H. Brown, Defendant.

It appearing by affidavit to the Court that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant George H. Brown above named and that said defendant is not a resident of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for six successive weeks notifying him that the plaintiff has sued out a warrant of attachment against his property in said county returnable at the next term of the Superior Court of said connty to be held in Elizabeth City at the court house on the fourth Monday after the second Monday in January 1876, to secure a claim in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant for $330,99, with interest from June 2nd 1874, dne by Judgment rendered in one of the Courts of Pensylvania, and the said defendant is hereby summoned to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court for said county, to be held in Elizabeth City on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in January 1876, and answer the complaint of plaintiff which is deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court, or judgement proconfesso will be taken against him, and the property attached will be condemned to satisfy the same.

Dated this 16th day of August 1875.

Witness, Miles Commander, Clerk of Superior Conrt, Pasquotank county.

W. F. POOL,
Plaintiff's attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court,
Tyrrell county, }

John H. Thomas, & wife Alice Thomas Plantiffs.

Against;

John Hoskins, Benj. Hoskins, Samuel Ludford and wife Angeline, Abel Belanga and wife Frances, John Johnston and wife Winiford, Thos. H. Wynn, J. W. Wynn, A. D. Litchfield and wife Ann E., Benj, Thomas, C. B. Thomas, William Warren and wife Sallie, Sallie Thomas Bowen, Sallie Bowen, Susan Bowen, Britton Hassell, A. W. Hassell, Winnie Litchfield, Ephraim Brickhouse, Joseph Brickhouse, and Frances Brickhouse, Heirs at law of Silva Hoskins decd. Defendants.

It appearing that the defendants William Warren and wife Sallie Warren, Thomas Bowen, Sallie Bowen and Susan Bowen are non residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying said defendants to be, and appear at my office in Columbia on Monday the 13th day of September 1875 to show cause if any they can why the prayer of the petition which is filed in this office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office at office in Columbia, this 31st day of July 1875.

THOS. L. JONES,
Clerk of the Superior Court
for Tyrrell County.
8-6t

CANVASSERS wanter for two superb works of French art, "Little Runaway and her Pets," and the pretty pair, "The Dinner, and the Nap." These pictures are worthy of a place in costly homes inexpensive enough for the simplest. Selling rapidly, and TAKE ON SIGHT. We guarantee ready sale, good profits, and quick returns. Any active person who will take hold can make a handsome income. Send for our best terms at once.

J. B. FORD, & CO.,
6-4m 27 Park Place New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE FROM DANA BICKFORD
THE INVENTOR OF THE
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

I wish to call the attention of all parties interested, to the fact *that all circular knitting machines* having the *Automatic Arangement* for *reversing* or any kind of adjustment for different grades of *yarn* or *work*, was fully and completely covered by me in A. D. 1867, 1868, and 1869, by nine (9) Letters Patent issued *to* or *for me*, and which were nearly all issued before a machine had been made by any one but myself; and since that time I have made and purchased a great many improvements on the Machine and its work, which have been fully protected, so that not only the Machine, but the work made on them are thoroughly covered by Letters Patent. For these reasons I give you this notice, to prevent *your* being *humbogged* by parties who have either acted as my agents or worked directly for me on my Machines or models, and who proyose to swindle me, and their customers also, rather than pay the small amount that I demand as royalty, for my rights and protection. If you purchase from these parties, some of my agents will either compel you to give up your machine at once, or pay for it over again, before they will allow you to use it. Now to protect myself and you also, I am having prepaired a pbeuliar trade-mara, to go on each machine sold by parties having the right from me to sell or make. We will protect you fully in the use of all machines having this trade-mark. And remember that there is no machine made that can compare with the one that we are now bringing out, as we propose (now that we have our own factory) to combine every convenience that invention ingenuity can conceive of.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for illustration of the machine and this trade-mark, so there will be no mistake. Address

6-3m. DANA BICKFORD,
(H V C 689 Broadway, New York.

Singing-Books.

We would the attention of Teachers, and others intrested in music, to the following works, as being the best of their class:

Musical Chimes.

A new class book for Female voices. Price $9 per dozen. Sample copies, mailed, post paid, on receipt of $1.

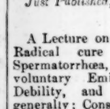
Fairy Echoes.

A class-book for Children. Uused in all the principal Public Schools. Price $6 per dozen. Sample cesies mailed post-paid on recipt of 60 cents.

Song Echo.

The most popular School Singing-Book ever published. Price $7,50 per dozen. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 75 cts.

J. L. PETERS,
6-4t 843 Broadway, N. Y.



THE GREAT CAUSE OF *HUMAN MISERY.*

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mede of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
NEWSPAPER,
AND
JOB OFFICE.

Office near corner of
Main and Road Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Handbills, Circulars, Billheads, Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the
CAROLINIAN OFFICE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Selling out,

SELLING OUT,

Take Notice

THAT

J SALOMONSKY & CO.,

are closing out their

Extensive Stock

AT

Wholesale Prices,

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

TO BUY

CHEAP

Dry Goods

Dress Goods,

NOTIONS,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats,

and

Clo hing.

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

They are cheaper than ever sold in this Place, therefore do not lose your chance to lay in a SUPPLY *and go to*

J. SALOMONSKY, & CO'S,
on ROAD STREET.

Selling out.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED Unless officially UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Great Inducements.
TO MAKE
Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offor Great Inducements IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the
House Furnihsing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER,
23-3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS
AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

Nag's Head Hotel,

NAG'S HEAD DARE COUNTY N. C.
This celebrated watering place opens
JULY 1ST, 1875.
Capacity 250 Guests.

This Hotel was built two years ago and is pleasantly situated a short distance from the Sound shore and in full view of the Ocean. Bathing fishing and gunning unsurpassed on the whole sea coast.

TERMS:

Per Day,	$ 2.00.
Per Week,	12.00.
Per Month,	40.00.

Children under 12 years of age half price. Liberal reduction to families.
For further information address.

J. C. PERRY,
Proprietor.

☞ The fine Steamer "Mystic" has been engaged to run for the Season from Edenton, Hertford and Elizabeth City.
June 2nd, 1875.

State upon relation of James P. Wheelbee
VS
C. C. Pool, Guardian, Geo. D. Pool and W. G. Pool, Sureties } SUMMONS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County Greeting:

You are here by commanded, to summon C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and Wm. G. Pool, the defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear before his Honor, the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday of July 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars with interest and for cost.

Herein fail not and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this the 28th day of June 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Pasquotank County.

Pasquotank County.—Superior Court.

State on Relation of Darius Raper, Daniel, Raper, Robert L. Raper by J. P. Whedbee, Solicitor

Against

C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and W. G. Pool.

It appearing to the undersigned that the defendant C. C. Pool is a non resident of this State, and has property within the State, the subject of the action. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper published in Elizabeth City for six weeks commanding the defendant to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs and upon failure to do so judgement pro confesso will be taken against him. The Summons issued in the cause will be published with the order.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at office in E. City, June 28th 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
6t Clerk.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL,
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. Its longevity and healthfulness in will compare favorably with any where; and its easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D POOL,
Agent.
Elizbet City, N. C.

Elizabeth City
Planing Mill,
D. S. KRAMER,
PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S
HOTEL,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

North Carolina, } Special Action.
Perquimans County. } In Probate Court.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r.

VS

Thos. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley.

Petition to make real estate assetts for payment of debts.

It appearing that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying the said defend

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1st, 1875.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS. ☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Court in Edenton next week.

☞ The time is approaching for poets to commence beginning:

"The autumnal gale shrieked madly."

☞ The Sheriff of Perquimans county informs us that at his late settlement he only returned 39 insolvents. This speaks well for that county.

☞ A Nag's Head correspondent informs us that a telegram was received on the 29th ult., that a Steamship was wrecked at Cape Henry on the 28th. No particulars.

☞ The officers of the State Agricultural Society will accept our thanks for an invitation to attend their Fifteenth Annual Exposition, to be held at Raleigh, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and and 16th of October.

☞ One of "our young men about town" favors the narrow skirts now in fashion, because "it is easier for a lady and gentleman to walk under one umbrella than it used to be."

☞ The attempt of the "ring" to oust Post Master PRICE of this place has failed. Endorsed at home as a consistent Republican and an efficient officer, the Department at Washington is not disposed to remove him in order to make a place for a man whom another Department of the Government has so recently invited to "step down and out."

☞ From the *Republican*, published at Columbus, Nebraska, we learn that the price of wheat in that market varies from 68 cents to 85 cents per bushel. The price is ranged according to weight. It appears that there is a good deal of what is called "light wheat" raised in that country.

☞ Watermelons are to be seen on every corner. They are abundant and cheap. A Nebraska cotemporary informs us that his city, Columbus, Nebraska, is also supplied. The Pawnees call them "pouxcellas," which being interpreted is *fancy squash*. In classic phrase the term is *aqua mel.* or in English, water melon.

☞ Is everybody getting ready for the Fair? Remember that it takes place on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of October. It is time to begin preparation—to decide upon what each one will enter for exhibition. We are gratified to learn of the general interest manifested. The experience of the past two years demenstrates that it can be made a grand success in every respect.

☞ The officers of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society will accept our thanks for a copy of the announcement and premium list of the Sixth Annual Exposition to be held at Weldon on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of October. This is one week later than our Fair. Hon. JESSE J. YEATES is President and Dr. H. E. T. MANNING of the *Roanoke News*, is Secretary of the Society.

☞ The "ring" have promised and farmed out all the city and county offices in advance. They have promised the same places to so many parties that when the time comes to "deliver the goods," there will be a squabble. The "ring master" is the most *promising* man in the county. He could read with profit the poem of old ROBERT BURNS in which appears the lines,

"O, would some power the giftie give us
To see ourselves as others see us."

☞ In justice to a large number of the purest and best Republicans in this county—men who represent the brains and character of the party and who stand head and shoulders above those who are misrepresenting them, we this week give place to the Address they have issued to the Republicans of the District. We endorse all the facts set forth in it. So long as the trouble referred to did not extend outside of this county we did not feel at liberty to take up too much space in the party organ of the District with matter seeming to be purely local, but understanding that the baneful influence exerted by the factious demagogues who are pursuing the policy of rule or ruin is being felt in other counties, it becomes our duty henceforth to pursue a different course.

☞ The dedication of the new Academy at Hertford took place on Friday last. There was a large crowd present from the neighboring towns and surrounding country—indeed the town was full of people. It was a grand gala day. The Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Good Templars all turned out in procession. The ceremonies, beautiful and impressive, of laying the corner stone were conducted by the Masons. Addresses were made by Dr. R. K. SPEED, Hon. MILLS L. EURE, Col. W. F. MARTIN, J. P. WHEEREE, Esq., Dr. P. JOHN, and Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON. The Elizabeth City Band under the leadership of Prof. F. M. COOK, was present and enlivened the proceedings with music. A collation enough to feed the multitude, was spread, on the Court House Square. The Academy is a very pretty building, care having been taken to consult the improved methods of modern architecture in its erection. It isn't six months since the old Academy was destroyed by fire, and now, Phoenix like, a new and better edifice rises from its ashes. It is a credit to the people of Perquimans and is an evidence of what *can* be done, even in these hard times. Let the friends of Education rally to its support and have it filled with students.

☞ The Masons and Odd Fellows of this place chartered the elegant steamer "Mystic" to attend the dedication of the Hertford Academy on Friday last. It left here in the morning and returned in the evening. The trip was a pleasant one as we can testify from personal knowledge. The "Mystic" is one of the most comfortable steam boats on our waters and Capt. SOUTHGATE is the very prince of Captains. Unassuming and quiet in his manners, he never fails in his duty to his passengers. Their wants and comfort are ever looked after. Long may he wave.

☞ Two petitions have been shown us during the past week, one in the hand writing of Mr. GURKIN, asking that Mr. COBB be retained in office and the other in the chirography of the latter asking the Government to favor the former with some position! As an inducement for parties to circulate those petitions *five cents a name* has been offered for signatures! As times are hard it is not surprising that men have been found to undertake the job. It is reported that one man made a good thing of it the other Sabbath. He attended colored Church and *took down* the name of every man present—total 120. These, at five cents each, amounted to *six dollars*! It is said the petitions have been returned with numerous signatures, but to inquire how many to whom they were presented could read them or even write their own names might be considered impertinent. To the canvassers all this was a secondary matter. They were after making wages. We only refer to it as one of the strategetic movements of the "ring." It smacks of desperation.

☞ No man has done more to disturb the peace and harmony of the Republican party of this county than Mr. GEO. W. COBB, the present Deputy Collector of Customs at the port of Elizabeth City. He received the appointment some seven years ago through the aid of his brother, late Member of Congress, and during the past three years he has used the influence his position gives him to keep the party in constant turmoil and danger. Assuming the local dictatorship, he has undertaken to control the city and county organizations and to "farm out" the offices, declaring uncompromising warfare on every man that presumes to protest or even question the policy or fairness of such conduct. That he has a following is true, but it is mainly those who are led off by gross misrepresentation and the belief that the government is supporting him in his factious despotism because it keeps him in office. The better men of the party in this county and throughout the District protest against his course and denounce it in the strongest terms. They now insist that he be deposed and the place given to some more worthy Republican—one who will work for peace and unity, who, instead of attempting to drive men *out* of the party, will use his influence to get more *in*, and thus increase the chances of redeeming the Senatorial and Congressional Districts and saving the State in 1876 for Governor and President.

Local Briefs:

Dr. UNDERWOOD has returned from his Northern tour.—At the dedicatory services at Hereford on Friday last Elizabeth City was especially honored, Rev. P. W. MELICK was selected as Chaplain and four of our citizens were called on for addresses.—D. C. LIPPINCOTT returned on Saturday evening.—Farmers are preparing to pull their fodder.—D. G. BUSH, Esq., President of the Elizabeth and Norfolk Railroad Company arrived on Saturday.—The editor left this morning for Norfolk and Baltimore, and will be absent several days. —GEO. B. BLIVEN, Esq., delegate elect from Dare, passed through yesterday enroute for Raleigh.—Buy your excursion tickets before it's too late; number limited to 100. This is for the benefit of the Junior Band,

Local Port-Folio.

Makes a difference—whether glasses are used over or under the nose. A kiss is like a sewing machine—because it *seams* so good. The great feature of sea side resorts—the big bill-owes. A national ode—the public debt.

Business Locals.

County, city and poor house orders for sale at Fowler's.

STOCK FOR SALE.

Twenty-three shares ($2,300) D. S. S T. Co., stock will be sold. A great bargain.

Apply to the Editor. tf

You can save money by buying at Fowler's *cash* store.

Among our advertisements will be found that of C WEST & SONS, Baltimore, proprietors of the celebrated "Aladdin Security Oil."

It is with pleasure that we call attention to this announcement. "Aladdin Security Oil" is now so well known that it seems almost unnecessary to add a word in its praise. It is the safest and best oil in use, without doubt. The assurance alone of C. West & Sons that it will not explode and that it burns in all coal oil lamps, not requiring any change of burners or chimneys will be sufficient to create a demand during the coming Fall and Winter hitherto unknown to the business. 1t

An Irish edltor congratulates himself that half the lies told about him ain't true.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

E F Lamb, N W Grandy, H G Owens' I L Morrisett, J P Whedbee, D D Hale, D P Daughtery, H DeLong, Dr J Parker, Miss Hannah Alvina Underwood, Miss Mary Ida Underwood, J W Wood, J H Miskel, G B Bliven, Miss Mary Davenport, John S Wood & Son, H C Lamb, J L Chamberlain. N C G A Wilkins, G M Ford, Miss Pauline Hinton, J P Grandy, A E Jacobs Va; D G Bush Pa. N A Smith, W A Greenleaf New York D C Lippincott Phila. John Harvey Detroit Sinclair Singleton Boston.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-heart," and you will be pleased.—Nos. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

SEWERS, READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test It will give very much better light, will burn.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150-degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc., etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS N. BUTT'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Public Report
OF A
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but, having heard the Vegetine spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time), it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the Vegetine. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours Respectfully,
O. H. P. HODGE, Police Officer,
Station 6.

Boston, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.,

Dear Sir.—I should be wanting in gratitude if I failed to acknowledge what the Vegetine has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetine, which under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant.

BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S. Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

South Boston, Feb 9, 1871,

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.,

Dear Sir.—I have heard from very many source of the great success of Vegetine in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying I KNOW Vegetine to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take Vegetine; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the Vegetine until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and Vegetine accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I felt justified in saying that Vegetine is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it; for I believe it to be a good honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am &c., respectfully,

L. C. CARDELL,
Store 451 Broadway;

Vegetine acts directly upon the cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflamation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

Mr Stevens:

Dear Sir—My daughter after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been on a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood, it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens street.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

PERQUIMANS MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY

AT HERTFORD N. C.

W. G. GUITHER, A. M. Principal. Fall session opens Sept. 27th 1875. This is the PREPARATORY SCHOOL of the First Congressional District. It is cheap, in a healthy locality, and in the midst of a moral and intelectual community.

TUITION PER SESSION:

Preparatory Department	$10,00
Academic "	15,00
Classical, " (including academic)	20,00
Music on Piano	12,50
School room expenses	1,00

Good board in private families at $16 per month. *Let the people sustain their own School* For further particulars, apply to Principal. Aug. 10th, 1875. tf

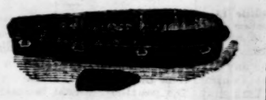
VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises: Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

J. H. ZIEGLER.



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

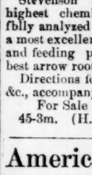
Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pr of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.—1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C, is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

WONDERful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wnt'd. Address Beverly Co. 284 Walnut-av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which nacks, scales or rusts and will last a life or sale by Dealers and the trade

In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa
March 3 -6m.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
PURE AND
Silver Gloss Starch,
For the Laundry.
MANUFACTURED BY
T. KINGSFORD & SON,
The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch,
For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.
45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSE-HOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE
AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue. if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office 72 William Street,
5-1m. (H C & Co.) New York.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	5,15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	2,20 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	2,40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.,

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.
Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPAFY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposeses, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
6-m

The Third Annual
FAIR
OF THE
ALBEMARLE AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY WILL BE HELD AT
ELIZABETH CITY ON
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
October 20th, 21st and 22 1875.

Competition open to all. The premium list will comprise Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; also Farm, Kitchen, Dairy, Vegetable and Orchard Products; likewise Farming Implements, Machinery, Mechanical Products, Household Fabrics, Fancy work and Flowers.

The Citizens of adjoining counties and of adjacent States are invited to enter articles for exhibition.

GEO. W. CHARLES,
M. B CULPEPPER, President,
8-tf Secretary.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c, and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store among he Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and White Goods, Linens, Plain and Fancy Grenadines, Lawns, Hernanni, &c. In Notions you will find Colored and Wool Hamburgs Edgings and insertions, Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Jet, Pearl Plated & Gents, Solid Gold Jewelry variety, Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Hosiery for all, Thimbles, Silver & Thimbles, Gutta Percha Thimbles, Misses & Gents, Marsailles Counterpins, Damaske Table Linnen Napkins and Doyles, Towels, &c. Goods shown & prices stated with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

WATER STREET,
ELIZ. CITY,
N. C.

TO

I am now receiving a full stock of GOODS for the country trade, and propose to sell them at such prices as will enable me to do a Cash business. I propose to sell Seasonable Goods rapidly, and to make every effort to please those who may favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought, but will use every means to buy Cash, and propose to sell them at such prices as will enable me to do a Cash business

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints about Work.

It is proper to commence this chapter of hints with weeds. In our walks over farms in different localities, we see weeds are everywhere, in the cornfields, amongst the potatoes, in the stubbles and the young clover, and with ripe, or rapidly ripening seeds. Some good farmers keep them out of their crops, but around the fences and in odd corners there are thrifty patches full of seed. At a gathering of farmers last month, some of them complained to us that the weeds were ruining their farms. In the very field where we stood—a summer fallow too!—the weeds were in full bloom, and if mowed, would have made a ton to the acre. Ox-eye daisy, snap-dragon, wild radish, thistles, rag weed, pig weed, amaranths, and a score or such common, but pestiferous plants, covered the field so that the plow could not wholly bury them. When this summer fallow was plowed, the field was seeded for a whole lifetime. Twenty years' labor cannot wholly clear it, and yet the man who owned the farm complained that the weeds were ruining him. There is one remedy for weeds, which is thoroughly effective, and that is cutting them wherever found in odd places, before they blossom, and clean cultivation in the fields.

It is the same with insects as with weeds, beetles, bugs, catterpillars, and insects of all sorts in all their forms. There must be constant warfare against them, and they must be killed by every means in our power. But a farmer must keep his eyes open, or he will fail to see the enemy until too late. The tent catterpillars sometimes clear every leaf from an orchard before the owner notices their unsightly nests upon the trees. Study the habits of the pests, and look out for them. Insects and weeds rob farmers of half their profits, half their rest, and double their work. United and constant efforts are needed to get rid of them, but after every year of effort, the work will be lighter.

Grain in the granary is safe if the granary is a secure one. Thrash as soon as possible, whether the grain be sold or not. Some think it will pay to hold grain another year. That may be well for those who can afford it, but if one is in debt and borrowing money to hold grain, it is well to think twice and count up the cost in interest. To pay interest on a debt and lose interest on money in bank, or idle (and grain is money), is simply paying double interest.

The oat stubble should be plowed as soon as the crop is harvested, so as to start the shelled grain into growth. No more plowing is needed. Keep the surface cultivated or harrowed. This will kill thousands of weeds from newly dropped seed. By keeping the surface mellow, the bottom is kept from becoming too dry and hard.

If lime is spread upon an oat stubble which is to be sown to wheat, and clover in the spring, it should not be drawn from the kiln until the ground is plowed, when it can be dropped at once on the field in heaps of one bushel two rods apart each wry. This will give exactly forty bushels per acre, which is a very fair dressing. The first shower will slake the lime and cause it to fall into a fine powder, when it may be spread evenly in a square, one rod each way from the heap, with a long-handled shovel. This is by far the easiest way of handling lime.—*Agriculturist.*

Fitting for the Fair.

It is well for farmers to bear in mind the regulations of the approaching fair. But a little more time remains in which entries may be made. It would be well if persons intending to exhibit should give immediate attention to their entries, thus giving more full opportunity to correct errors, if any be made, as well as relieving the office of secretary of that excessive strain which usually falls upon the last few days when the dilatory ones make a rush.

Whether the show will be full and interesting or not depends entirely upon the number and character of the entries. And these depend more upon the spirit of the residents in the near counties than upon distant portions of the State. There is already gratifying evidence that the fair will be very full. Many of the crops are of superior excellence. Never were finer sights of barley and oat-fields seen than are now advancing to the harvest. Wheat, although not promising a great yield, is likely to be very fine in quality. In fact the year bids fair to be a prosperous one for farmers, who will do well to make exhibition of the products of their skill and industry, that they may excite to greater excellence. We have no doubt that in the department of grains the show will be very rich. It will afford excellent opportunity for inspecting seeds and deciding upon the kinds to be used next year. There is at every fair a considerable business in the way of such selections and sales. We hope farmers will give careful attention to the exhibition of grains, not waiting for the decision of the judges, who base their awards on general excellence, while the careful and observing farmer may find in an article which the committees are compelled to pass without a premium, the special requirements for their use. The good farmer who attends the fair for the profit will use his own judgment in all these matters, and he will surely find his profit.

We do not care to enumerate the ways in which the fair may be made useful. Such a work would require more time and space than we can give. And after all it would be of no use to those who have not the spirit to enter into the show with the purpose of extracting good from it, or more liberal, with a further design of adding to its excellence.

Weigh Everything.

Few farmers know exactly what they sell; and a platform scale is, we regret to say, a rare piece of barn furniture. A very important thing, and one which few farmers know exactly, is the quantity they feed to their stock, and how much a bushel of grain, a ton of hay, a quart of milk, a pound of butter, or a pound of pork costs them. A knowledge of these things is necessary if the farmer would make his business profitable, and unless he weighs, measures and keeps account of everything used upon or sold from the farm, he cannot tell whether he is working at a profit or a loss.

A Curious Snake Story.

Thomas Judd, of South Hadley, Mass., tells the following: On my way to the falls I noticed two young men watching something in the road intently, and when I came up to them they pointed to what seemed to be a very small snake, about two feet long and about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The forward end had two branches some six inches long each, but there was nothing at the end like a respectable head, the ends having the appearance of having been cut square off; the tail tapered off as a tail should. The whole was in motion, moving forward very slowly, say a foot in fifteen minutes. Upon a closer examination I found that his snakeship was made up of myriads of very small worms, not more than one-quarter of an inch long, and in diameter about the size of a pin, but all so firmly woven together that they might be moved up or moved sideways without disturbing the appearance of the snake or separating it at all. The snake was round and maintained its size until it tapered off for the tail; in detaching a worm from the main body it was so small as to be just discernible with the naked eye. Thinking that should the little worms grow to any considerable size they would make a pretty large snake, or that, should they eventually separate and spread themselves over the farmers' fields, they would carry destruction before them, I advised the young men to get a flat stick, and smash the whole concern, which they did. Can any of your readers tell me what species of worm his snakeship was made up of?

The Mennonites settled in the northwest of Canada have met with disheartening failures. Their crops have been more than half destroyed by the grasshoppers, and a good deal of destitution is the result.

THE GREAT MYSTERY.

Thurlow Weed Relates an Incident in the Morgan Affair—Whose Body was It?

Fifty years ago the whole country was excited over the disappearance of William Morgan, an apostate Mason, who had written a book divulging the secrets of the order. After these fifty years, Thurlow Weed, in a lengthy letter, gives his views of the matter and asserts his belief that Morgan was taken in a boat by five men and his body sunk in Niagara river. An interesting feature of the affair is thus related by Mr. Weed:

In October, 1827, more than a year after the abduction of Morgan, a body drifted on shore near a small creek which entered into Lake Ontario. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that it was the body of an unknown person. The coroner wrote out a minute description of the body, and published it along with the finding of the jury in an Orleans county newspaper. That description, attracting the attention of persons well acquainted with Morgan, excited considerable interest. The widow and several intimate friends of Morgan seemed so confident that it was his body, that the committee appointed to investigate the abduction, determined to hold another inquest, of which public notice was given. On the day appointed some sixty or seventy people assembled at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, where the body of the unknown man was interred. Before opening the grave Mrs. Morgan and Dr. Strong described certain marks upon Morgan's body, by means of which it could be identified. When the rude coffin was opened the body it contained disclosed the peculiarities described, and after deliberate examination the jurors declared it unanimously the body of William Morgan. From this verdict no one present dissented, and for a week or ten days the question seemed to be settled.

Later in October there came a report that the body declared to be that of William Morgan was claimed by his family to be that of Timothy Monroe, a Canadian, who was swept in a small boat over Niagara falls eleven days previous to the time that the body was washed ashore at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek. The remains in the meantime had been taken by Mrs. Morgan to Batavia. A third inquest was now to be held for the purpose of establishing the claim of Mrs. Monroe. A large concourse of citizens was in attendance. Mrs. Monroe appeared and gave a description of her husband's person and of the clothes in which he left home on the morning of the day he was drowned. Previous to her examination Bates Cooke, chairman of the Morgan investigating committee, examined the clothes preserved by the coroner with great minuteness. This enabled him to test the accuracy of Mrs. Monroe's knowledge and memory.

Neither Mrs. Monroe nor any person sympathizing with her or interested in the identification of the body as that of Monroe had access to it or had seen any of the wearing apparel of the deceased. And yet Mrs. Monroe not only gave a general description of each garment, but underwent a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Cooke of more than an hour, in which she described with singular accuracy every rent and patch found in each garment. She indicated buttons she had sewed on the pantaloons to replace those lost which did not match the others. She also described one stocking that had been darned with yarn of a different color. In a word, her description of the clothing was so accurate in every particular as to leave no doubt that each article had been under her special care. But wonderfully accurate as she had been on this point, she was most strangely wrong in her description of the body. Monroe being at least three inches taller than the corpse. She described her husband's hair and whiskers as coarse and black, adding that his hair had been cut quite short a few days before he was drowned, while that upon the head of the deceased was long, silky and of a chestnut color. Monroe's son confirmed his mother's testimony relating both to the clothes and the body. No attempt was made to impeach either, nor was there any doubt that Monroe had been drowned, as alleged. It was difficult to reconcile these conflicting statements. Mrs. Monroe was as clearly right about the clothes as she was wrong about the body found in them.

The third inquest resulted in finding that the body previously adjudged to be Morgan's was that of Timothy Monroe. There were other circumstances connected with the disappearance of both Morgan and Monroe, assuming that both had been drowned in Lake Ontario, calculated to complicate the question of identity. The body was found at Oak Orchard creek a full year after Morgan's disappearance; of course it could not have been drifting about that length of time. It was known, however, that Morgan was weighted heavily when thrown into the lake; and, two months before that body was found, the mouth of the river and that part of the lake where Morgan was supposed to have been thrown overboard had been thoroughly raked. In this way it was supposed that the body had been released from its weight, risen to the surface and drifted to Oak Orchard creek. Monroe was drowned on the 25th or 27th of September. The body at Oak Orchard creek was found on the 8th day of October, leaving but eleven or twelve days to drift a distance of forty miles, where it was found. It is understood that drowned persons remain several days under water. It was ascertained by meteorological records that, during the interval between Monroe's death and the finding of the body at Oak Orchard creek, the wind blew most of the time up the lake. Now, as there is no current in Lake Ontario, and as objects float with rather than against the wind, it seemed improbable that the body found should be that of Monroe; while on the other hand it seemed equally improbable that a man drowned in the latter part of September, 1826, could have been found in a tolerable state of preservation in October, 1827. So that there were irreconcilable facts and circumstances connected with this strange history.

Mrs. Morgan and the intimate friends of Morgan described marks upon his person before seeing that body, which left no doubt in the minds of all present that it was the remains of her husband. Strangly enough, however she repudiated every article of clothing found upon the body. And yet Mrs. Monroe, who came from Canada, readily described every article, garment by garment, with minute and startling accuracy. While, therefore, up to the time that Mrs. Monroe appeared there were no just grounds for discrediting the correctness of the second inquest, yet after the third inquest had been held at Batavia there was a strong reaction in public opinion. Although the gentlemen associated with me in the investigation were still strongly of the opinion that the body was that of William Morgan, my own previously clear and strong convictions were a good deal disturbed. Nor can I now, after fifty years' anxious inquiry and reflection, say that I am satisfied that it was or was not the body of William Morgan.

The discrepancies about hair and beard between Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Monroe, after the conclusion of the third or Batavia inquest, induced those who claimed the body to be that of Timothy Monroe to say that the hair was pulled out and the whiskers shaven off to make it resemble Morgan. That could only have been done in the presence of between sixty and seventy persons, some of whom were democrats and others Freemasons, and yet all must have seen and consented to the fraud. The last inquest was held only a few days before the election. No other question entered into the canvass. The excitement was greater than I had previously or have since witnessed.

As the stream gradually wears the channel deeper in which it runs, and thus becomes more surely bound to its accustomed course, so the currents of the heart and mind grow more restricted to the course in which habit has taught them to flow. These intellectual and moral habits form many peculiarities of character, and chiefly distinguish one individual from another. They are, therefore, of the utmost importance.

Rules for Mothers.

A writer in the Washington *Capital* lays down the law to mothers as follows: 1. If a young gentleman comes to see her daughter, she must incontinently leave the room after exchanging civilities about the weather. 2. If she happens to enter the room suddenly and interrupts a scene from "Romeo and Juliet," she must retire without being seen, if possible; or, if recognized, must busy herself in arranging the curtains until the two young people have retired to the respective extremities of the sofa, leaving a virtuous waste of green rep between them. 3. If a young and comparative stranger calls in a hired carriage to take her daughter to the play, opera or german, she must not let her fastidiousness get the better of her good breeding and insult the escort by suggesting *chaperone* for the young lady, but on the contrary must confide, with becoming alacrity, her child, the properties of life and, if necessary, the night-key to the magnanimity of the young man. 4. If the chambermaid tells her the next morning that the shoulder of Mr. Fitzsimmons's swallow-tail coat was "all over white" when they came from the party, and that it looked "awful 'spicious," she must dismiss that servant without a "character;" she must not scold or upbraid her daughter, but mildly suggest to her the unbecomingness of powdered hair. 5. If a friend of the family calls and condoles with her on the report that the champagne went to her daughter's head at the Jones' ball, and that everybody knew it; that young Jones and her daughter were caught flirting on the stairway, whence they retreated into the aviary, and there might have stayed until the last guest had gone if the parrot had not snapped at her diamond earring and half swallowed it, which caused her to give a scream that brought the servants with lights, and exhibited her bracelet inextricably fastened to young Jones' collar button, all of which he explained very unintelligibly and to nobody's satisfaction—at this point, when this disinterested friend stops to get breath, the mother must explain that her daughter was sitting on the stairway with young Jones because she was about to drop with fatigue; that she went into the aviary with young Jones because she was passionately fond of birds and to get a "whiff" of fresh air; that it was Friday, on which day her daughter always fasted; that wine abhors an empty stomach as much as nature does a vacuum, so the first glass of champagne her daughter took with young Jones went straight to her head; that it might have gone to a minister's head under similar circumstances, in fact it frequently did. She must then affectionately kiss the friend of the family good-bye, inwardly vowing never to forgive her for a meddlesome busybody, and let her daughter go the next night to the german with the identical Jones.

The Ship Worm.

This destructive little animal makes its home in submerged wood, which it perforates with tubular galleries, where it spends its life alternately tunneling and feeding on the fine raspings of chips is makes. It abounds in the seas, and its ravages are so extensive and so rapidly effected that all submarine structures of wood are liable to be riddled by it unless carefully protected against its operations. Planks and timbers of bridges, piers and ships, that appear outwardly whole and perfect, will often on examination prove to be internally furrowed in every direction and ready to crumble to pieces under the slightest weight. A piece of deal has been found completely riddled in forty days after its immersion. M. Quarterflages relates that a boat raised four months after it had foundered on the coast near Port St. Sebastian was so wormeaten that it was utterly useless.

The curious part of the tunneling is that, although its galleries may perforate every part of the wood and destroy its entire substance, they never communicate. Some instinct informs the little miner when it has reached a hollow furrowed by another individual, and it instantly changes its course, and literally worms its way in a new direction. It generally moves with the grain unless it meets with some obstruction.

Early in the eighteenth century it attacked the dykes of Holland, and for a time threatened to annihilate the country by consuming the piles supporting the sea walls, and thus letting the ocean roll in upon the land. A vast sum of money was expended before the imminent danger was arrested. But protection against the worm has been found in iron rust. Timber exposed to its gnawings is rendered safe on being impregnated with oxide of iron. Copper sheathing is employed to protect ships, or the timber is driven full of short, broad-headed nails, the rust of which covers it with a coating which is to the worm like an armor of mail. Its little tooth never attempts to penetrate a material so spoiled for its taste.

Infant Mortality.

A New York city paper notes the gratifying decrease in the weekly mortality of that city, especially among infants, of whom 484 died in the last week of July, a decrease of 153 from the preceding week, and of 164 from the second week in July. The total infant mortality for July reached the high figure of 2,035, against 2,828 in July, 1872, and 2,131 in 1870. This is a high rate of infant mortality, inevitable in a city so densely peopled. Humanity and science may do much to reduce yearly totals; but squalor, want of food and pure air, the indifference and neglect of drunken parents, are factors which cannot be eliminated from this frightful equation. But the unhealthy conditions under which these little ones habitually live in the attics and cellars will surely tend to swell the mortality bills.

This is true enough, and with a much more rigid sanitary code the evil would still exist. The only hope of a remedy is in a thinning out of the population and a cheapening of rents which will draw people out of the cellars and attics to some extent, and we look to rapid transit as an important factor in solving the problem.

A War Sausage.

M. Gruvel has obtained the monopoly of manufacture for France of a new kind of sausage—the sancisson Gruvel. This singular addition to the commissarat has been adopted for the army by the ministry of war, and 100,000 have been ordered for the occasion of the autumn maneuvers, when they will, for the first time, come into use. Various experiments have been made with these sausages; specimens have been exposed to the influence of the weather for several weeks, and others have been sent to Buenos Ayres and back without the least injury in either case. According to the Cologne *Gazette*, not only has M. Gruvel entered into communication with Madrid with a view to supplying the Spanish army, but the English government has concluded an arrangement with him for the East Indies. The sausages are made of meat, beans, peas and lentils. The bladders or skins are prepared in Stuttgart, but the secret of the inventor lies in the manner of packing or closing the sausage.

A Touching Incident.

A touching incident is reported from Vienna, Austria, as having occurred at Bruenn, where there is a strike of weavers. It appears that the men on strike met in a churchyard—perhaps selecting this spot as affording convenience for immediate sepulture. It was almost immediately surrounded by a battalion of infantry and a squadron of dragoons. The soldiers having loaded their muskets, operations were about to commence, when the wives of the weavers stepped forward, and holding up their children exclaimed: "Here, shoot us down!" How far the soldiers were affected by the spectacle is uncertain, for the telegram giving an account of the affair merely says that they "then dispersed the crowd with the bayonet." It may, however, be taken for granted that if there was any slaughter the Labies were stabbed first, then the wives and afterwards the weavers.

A North Carolina girl, sixteen years old, has given birth to triplets.

The Yellow Fever.

Surgeon George M. Sternberg, of the United States army, gives the following as his impressions of yellow fever:

First—The yellow fever poison is not an emanation from the persons of those sick with the disease.

Second—It is not generated by atmospheric or telluric influences. A certain elevation of temperature is, however, necessary for its multiplication, and its rapid increase is promoted by a moist atmosphere, and probably by the presence of decomposing organic matter.

Third—The poison is portable in ships, goods, clothing, etc., and a minute quantity is capable of giving rise to an extensive epidemic.

Fourth—Exposure to a temperature of thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit completely destroys it.

Fifth—It may remain for an unknown length of time in a quiescent state when not subjected to a freezing temperature or exposed to the condition necessary to its multiplication, and may again become active and increase indefinitely when these conditions prevail.

Sixth—While liability to the disease and its severity when contracted depend, to a certain extent, upon age, sex, temperament, previous habits, acclimation, they also depend to a great extent upon the degree of concentration of the poison; that is to say, the larger the dose the greater the possibility of an attack and the greater its severity. [In coinciding with this statement, says Dr. John M. Woodworth, of the marine corps, I wish it understood that I have only reference to the disease as it occurs in the United States. I was under the impression that it originated in New Orleans, until the contrary was proved, during the occupancy of that city by the United States troops during the late war. There is, I think, indubitable evidence to prove that yellow fever is a native of the tropics, and that its importation into the United States could be prevented by a strict quarantine; that is, total isolation. I consider the most reliable method of disinfecting a ship is to batten down her hatches and reduse the temperature of her hold to thirty degrees Fahrenheit, and to keep her in that condition for four or five days, so that the bilge water may remain frozen for that length of time. No further danger need after that be apprehended, and any subsequent appearance of fever on board must arise from fresh exposure to its influences.]

A Wall Street Financier.

I do not imagine, says a correspondent, that Jay Gould is a pleasant theme to any American, and yet the Wall street strategist has his strong points. He is a man of uncommon nerve, never faltering, or, as they say, never "squealing," when pursued by the most adverse fate. It was thought that when Fisk died his dramatic end would demoralize Gould, eventually drive him from the public gaze, and certainly ruin him as a financial power. There are those who assert that his subsequent inglorious defeat in Erie was a warning to him, that he doubled his efforts as a strategist, and made up his mind to recover lost ground. Others again say that his operations are only another method of keeping off the dreaded end foreshadowed by the death of Fisk. I was down in Wall street the other day talking with an old habitue of the street. He was saying that Gould had everything his own way; that he could do just as he might please in any stock, and that all other operators were powerless to prevent him. "What, then, is there to prevent him amassing unlimited wealth?"

"He is loaded down with Union Pacific," replied my friend, "and nobody wants it. Gould can never get rid of it unless a dividend of ten per cent. is declared, in which event he may unload and retire from the street one of the richest men in America."

Gould will probably never quit Wall street. His temperament is exactly suited to the excitement of that kind of life, for he is a cold, wary, dextrous business man, without passion, and apparently without feelings of any kind. He neither drinks nor uses tobacco in any form; nor is he addicted to any habit that would prevent him from a most perfect and absolute concentration of the astonishing faculties with which he is gifted. I am told that his chief broker, "Charley" Osborne, makes over $300,000 annually on commissions alone, and that Mills has been known to realize $125,000 in a single month.

An Asiatic Pestilence.

No great Asiatic pestilence has ever scourged the East or the Levant and allowed Damascus to escape. At least two great caravans—the pilgrimage of Hadjis from Baghdad and the great commercial caravan from the same region—have yearly and for centuries made the plain of Demeshk-i-Shem their terminus, and these caravans carry pestilence in their train under any and every quarantine which European skill can devise and Turkish administration execute or attempt to execute. It was by this ready path that the plague entered Palestine when the troops of the French directory occupied it, and entered it again under Napoleon's sedulous imitator, Ibrahim Pasha, thirty years later. The great commercial caravan this year would have reached Damascus, in the usual course of events, shortly before the breaking out of the cholera whose devastation is just announced, and it will not be surprising if fuller advices prove the caravan to have been its source, as present news places its beginning on the caravan route. Nor would it in any other Turkish city be surprising to learn that the ravages of the pestilence were felt first and fiercest in the Christian quarter. In any true Moslem city this quarter approaches more or less closely to a Roman ghetto. It is the worst-drained, the worst-built and the worst-cleaned part of the town. But the Christian quarter of Damascus has had a singular experience. In June of 1860 it was sacked and burned in as fearful an outbreak of Moslem fanaticism as the century has seen. When under Mahmoud Pasha, backed by a French cantonment, this quarter came to be rebuilt, streets were widened and drainage improved. It has since been the best part of Damascus, hygienically considered, because the most modern. The fact that the present attack of cholera has been most virulent there is only another singular illustration of the singular vagaries of Asiatic cholera.—*New York World.*

A Spanish Execution.

The *Opinione Nationale* has an account of a double execution that took place recently at Barcelona. A maid servant named Georgia Foix, aided by her lover, Victoriano Urcieta, murdered her master, who had made a will in her favor. The judicial investigation and trial lasted no less than three years, and resulted in the condemnation of both the accused, who, according to the custom, were taken on the evening which preceded the execution to a chapel to remain there until the next morning. There the two convicts were only separated by a curtain, and the woman uttered such loud cries during the night that her accomplice had several times to impose silence on her. The most distinguished ladies of the locality attended the woman to offer their consolations. The man was surrounded by monks. During all that time the boys of the choir, clad in red, yellow, or blue from head to foot, went through the streets, a salver in one hand and a bell in the other, asking for alms to meet the wants of the condemned prisoners on earth and in heaven, that is to say, the cost of their interment and the performance of masses for their souls. The execution by the garrote took place outside one of the gates of the city, in a plain, to which the victims were conducted by a long procession of penitents.

ANGRY ABOUT IT.—Woman's revenge—if she dies for it. As the bride got out of the carriage she caught her veil and tore it, and the bridegroom was ill-natured about it. Then when the functionary said: "Will you have this man?" etc., she said "No," and that was the end of the marriage.

FEEDING THE ANIMALS.

Sunday as a Fast Day—The Asiatic Lion and his Subjects—Pandemonium Let Loose—An Interesting Group of Snakes—A Battle Over a Rabbit.

Near the hour of two P. M. on any day except Sunday the visitor at Central Park zoological gardens, New York, may witness the feeding of the animals. Sundays are excepted, because, says Mike, the keeper, Sunday is a "fasting day with the critters." The carnivores need this periodic interval for their health. Meat-eating creatures naturally gorge themselves, if possible, and then lie down to rest, whereas good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both. So, says Mike, we help them to an observance of their normal condition once a week. Empty stomachs for Sunday.

The feeding time brings a vision of pandemonium; no conception of it is possible until it is witnessed. Brute nature, as well as human nature, shrinks from responsibility, even in the matter of eating and drinking. Anxious and expectant as the brutes are, they all seem to depend on the old Asiatic lion to announce the coming forage. They get restive in their way, but it is quite plain that they look to him for a definite impulse. The king of beasts, at this interesting period, couches with much dignity and looks steadily through the big window towards the arsenal door. All eyes are fixed at him. At the first sign from him all is uproar, tumultuous plunging and rearing; the heavy and quick strides of the lions and tigers jar their cages fearfully; the leopards leap and plunge over and under each other, and execute most wonderful vaulting. Each creature has its characteristic movement. Meantime the air is rent by unearthly yells, among them none more strange than the voice of the hyenas, which canter in a most ludicrous style up and down the cage and laugh hysterically. They laugh—that is the only word to express it—yet the sound is like the continuous squeaking of an upright steam saw, slightly interrupted at intervals as if some hand had arrested its progress. All this time the little elephants have been pumping and stirring the air, and looking as if they were trying on the last new waltz. Of the larger animals the bears are the most deliberate and demure; they do not participate in the general excitement, which is mostly confined to the strictly carnivorous animals.

The pumas are somewhat deliberate in their actions, but they compensate by an occasional yell that breaks through all other sounds and fairly chills the blood—an enlarged caterwaul, pitched on a demoniac key. The magnificent jaguar—the South American tiger—is also dignified in his bearing. Conscious of great power, he takes his share of food as his right, and eats deliberately, as becomes his rank.

All is quiet now, save the low snarl of a selfish brute, or the crushing sounds of mastication. Some hungry jaws are grinding the very bones. Not every day can one see serpents fed; but we are fortunate in being present on one of the notable occasions when Mr. Conklin announced that he had a litter of newborn rabbits to "feed out." The snakes, responsive to the late cheerful advance in temperature, had petitioned for sustenance. In a large glass cage, situated on the grass border near the sea lions, are several rattlesnakes, Florida serpents, and blacksnakes from our northern pastures. The genial warmth of the sun, heightened by the glass cover, had stimulated serpentine life into quite hopeful activity. Mike produces the desired provender, and the reptiles acknowledge his kindness. There is a very perceptible awakening, and immediately on the entrance of the rabbits the black heads are seen lifted above the rank growth of clover that lines the cage. A marked difference is noticed between the snakes. The rattlesnakes are inert, lying at length, and passively seizing their prey as it approaches them.

The blacksnakes, on the contrary, are all attention; their heads are raised as if listening to the tread of the prey. At sight of it they stretch forward with open mouth and strike. To take their prey headforemost—which they invariably do—they execute some maneuvers, being ready to coil around the victim if need be. His coiling is characteristic of the blacksnake, as we had an opportunity to witness on this occasion. One of the blacksnakes had swallowed a rabbit, and peered about for more; his eye fell upon the half-swallowed prey of the rattlesnake, which was quietly enjoying the slow but sure process of saliva coating his evening meal. Without ceremony the blacksnake seized the rattlesnake by the throat and demanded a disgorgement. The rattlesnake, in his stolid manner, refused, but made no demonstration. He lay at length and evidently trusted to his powers of endurance and his fearful fangs for protection. His antagonist now released his hold and seized the part of the prey left outside, sensibly concluding that now or never he had a chance, for the inwardly inclined teeth of the rattlesnake are surely sending the morsel out of sight forever. A violent jerking succeeds no better, and now he quickly sends coil upon coil around the rattlesnake, putting in operation his greater power. The rattlesnake keeps his hold with praiseworthy tenacity, his eyes flashe with rage; his head is swollen to the utmost. His assailant is thoroughly in earnest; he is all action. A great commotion is aroused among the other snakes. The member from Florida retires to the gallery; the second rattlesnake is awakened into activity by the plaintive cries of the half swallowed rabbit; and the blacksnakes are darting through the green grass and clover in search of more prey.

A crowd of interested spectators had now collected. There was now a first-rate "snake fight" at hand, certainly, and there seemed to us no reason to doubt that the blacksnake would win by crushing the other to death. We were doomed to disappointment; for the tender-hearted Mike could not see his pets endangered to gratify us, and he wisely essayed to "part 'em." This was a task of no little difficulty. He pushed a pole through the coils of the blacksnake and shook him vigorously for a whole. At last the reptile released his hold.

It is urged by some naturalists that the blacksnake does not exert a crushing power by the coil. On this occasion, certainly, our specimen seemed ready to encircle his enemy to some purpose. He did succeed in wrapping coil upon coil around him, causing enormous distention of his jaws, but not quite releasing his prey from his teeth. What might have occurred had the battle lasted longer we cannot say. It seemed as if the continuance of such crushing power would result disastrously for the victim. When the blacksnake struck the rabbit it instantly and adroitly used its coils to arrest it, managing them as a man would his hand to grasp a steady object.

It is a singular sight, that of a reptile swallowing prey apparently so much larger than itself. The devouring jaws are flexible to the utmost, and the under jaw is so articulated in the middle that it is completely flattened in the act of deglutition. The whole region of the jaws and fauces is so flexible as to admit of enormous distention, while the teeth, being inclined inward, easily assist the slightest movement in driving the food down.—*Evening Post.*

Chinese Immigration.

Whilst immigration from Europe to the United States continues to show a marked decrease, that from Asia is increasing. In 1873 Mr. Young, chief of the bureau of statistics, pointed to the fact that Asiatic immigration had fallen far short of what had been represented, having never in any single year reached 15,000, the then aggregate, 109,502, being only about four per cent. of the total immigration, whilst the small number of female immigrants, not exceeding seven per cent. of the whole number, seemed to preclude a large increase of the pure Mongolian race in America. But immediately after Mr. Young's report a remarkable increase took place. The immigration of Chinese in 1871-2 was only 6,568, but in 1872-3 it reached 19,368. In 1873-4 it fell to 13,073, but in the following (last) year reached 15,807. The number expected during the ensuing year is far in excess of any that has preceded it.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Advices from Hong Kong received at the bureau of statistics show that during the first fortnight o' the new tea season the exports from Hankow were 24,000,000 pounds..... The postmaster-general has made a contract with the Occidental and Oriental steamship company to carry the mails between San Francisco, Japan and China at a cost of about $6,000 per annum, while Congress voted the Pacific Mail company $500,000 for the same service ....Two burglars arrested in St. Louis prove to be convicts who escaped from Sing Sing by stealing the locomotive.....A committee of twenty of the leading manufacturers of the Ottawa valley, Canada, have been appointed to secure a collection of articles of the various manufactures for the Philadelphia centennial....Sir Charles Adderley's Merchant Shipping bill has passed both houses of Parliament ..... The funeral of Hans Christian Andersen took place at Copenhagen, Denmark, and was attended by the king and royal family and a large concourse of people ....It appears as if a general war in Colombia, South America, was imminent..... Graders at work on the corner of Mission and Sixteenth streets, San Francisco, unearthed a keg containing gold, in scales and nuggets, in value variously estimated at from $30,000 to $80,000.....Counterfeit $1,000 bonds of the California and Oregon branch of the Central Pacific railroad have been detected in Wall street, New York, ...The army worm appeared in immense numbers at Sussex, New Brunswick, on the government railway line east of St. John, and their ravages have created widespread alarm. Fields of grain were attacked and destroyed in a short time. Horse rollers, run over the road where they crossed, did not perceptibly lessen their numbers. A telegram from St. Andrew's says army worms invaded that town a few days since, covering the streets, fields and lanes in every direction, and devouring the grass and grain. In spite of every opposition they are still advancing.

The Herzegovinian rebellion is assuming formidable proportions. The Dalmatians and Montegrins are aiding the insurgents with money and provisions. After a stubborn fight near Billetehie, the Turkish troops were routed..... In accordance with the notice given the Spanish government has ordered a levy of 100,000 men. The minister of finance is to issue consolidated interior scrip for 600,000,000.....A passenger, said to be a Spanish colonel, was taken from the British mail steamer Eider, at Porto Rico, by the Spanish authorities and soon afterward shot. All the foreign consuls protested.....A sailor recently arrived at Halifax, N. S., has reported a terrible crime which was consummated two years ago. The schooner Mary E. Jones sailed from Clyde river for Boston, having two sisters on board as passengers. Soon after sailing the captain and crew, with the exception of the informer, outraged the women. They were then killed and the bodies thrown overboard. The crew subsequently reported that the vessel was caught in a gale and thrown on her beam ends, the two women being drowned in the cabin.....There are thirty-six cases of yellow fever in the town of Pascagoula, Miss., the disease having been brought from Havana.... Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s statement shows $4,872,128.65 liabilities and $2,112,740.61 assets.....The Searsville (Mass) reservoir dam was swept away by the heavy rains and did much damage in the low lands, creating intense excitement among the inhabitants, as the flood followed the track of the destructive deluge of a few years ago. The streets of Williamsburg village were badly washed, and one abutment of a new iron bridge was washed away.....The rains of the past few weeks raised the Delaware river so that the lumbermen were able to get their rafts down to tidewater—being the first time this year.

Spain is to send one hundred thousand more soldiers to Cuba....The bishop of Gnesen, Germany, who has been acting to some extent for Archbishop Ledochowsky, has been expelled from the province comprising his diocese by decree of the governor..... The English Parliament has been prorogued until October 29th. The Queen, in her speech, said that the relations with foreign powers continue to be cordial, and she looked forward with hope and confidence to the uninterrupted maintenance European peace. She stated that the visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar will lead to the complete suppression of the east African slave trade.... A freight engine exploded in the yard of the Fitchburg railroad, at Charlestown, Mass., there being an engineer, fireman and brakeman on board at the time. The two former were blown out of the cab and landed on the roof of a car in the rear of the tender, escaping with slight injury. The brakeman was thrown to the ground, and although terribly scalded, may recover. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The fragments of the engine were scattered about in all directions, and a few persons received slight injuries. One piece of boiler weighing thirty-two pounds was blown into the air and fell through the roof of St. John's church, a quarter of a mile distant..... Jesse Woodson, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Jarratt, was taken from the Murfreesboro (Tenn.) jail by a mob of seventy-five men and hanged to a tree.....The Philadelphia chief-of-police denies the story that Charlie Ross has been found.....New York State Superintendent Chapman has canceled the authority of the Chicago Teutonic life insurance company to do business in his State. ..... Two children were burned to death by a kerosene explosion at Fairpoint, N. Y..... Wright W. Wheatley, one of the murderers of France Warl, was hanged at Helena, Montana. He died neither confessing his guilt nor pleading his innocence.....John Webb, a murderer, was hanged at Knoxville, Tenn., in the presence of fifteen thousand people,..... The secretary of the treasury has issued another call for the redemption of $10,000,000 of five-twenty bonds of the issue of 1862.

Serbia and Montenegro have given the sublime porte solemn assurances of their neutrality. The war in Herzegovina threatens to degenerate into a religious struggle.....The London *Times* has encouring articles on the condition of the markets in Mark lane and Mincing lane, and quieting any apprehensions of an extreme nature ..... Drexel, Hayes & Co., of Paris, have paid letters of credit issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co. to the amount of $100,000..... The German imperial council is engaged in considering the negotiation of a new extradition treaty with the United States.....Spanish conscripts have been ordered to report to their regiments before October 1.. ..The Catholic clergy of Posen holding state stipends have submitted to the German ecclesiastical laws.....Delegates from fifty French commercial corporations and trades-unions will visit the centennial exposition.....Dispatches from the commander of the Plymouth, United States navy, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, report Mexican raids across the river at an end for the present .....The Fall River operatives have decided to continue their strike..... The mail steamer Boyne, plying between Brazil and Southampton, has been lost off Brest, and the bark Zurich has gone ashore on the Nova Scotian coast ..... In the Rochester (N. Y.) races Lulu beat Goldsmith Maid in the four fastest consecutive heats on record, the shortest being 2.15½ and the last 2.17.... The balances in the United States treasury: Currency, 3,294,370; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $66,550,000; coin, $70,716,887, including coin certificates, 19,749,700; outstanding legaltenders, $974,755,108.

The body of Miss Philpott, drowned at the Cave of the Winds, Niagara, recently, has been recovered. Her form was beyond recognition. .....A boat containing three men was drawn over the Passaic Falls, N. J. The three were drowned. They were seen struggling in the water, making frantic efforts to save themselves, but soon sank.....William Brang, a boy eight years old, was caught in the act of setting fire to a New Haven church.....The Spanish government will soon send a royal commission to the Philadelphia exhibition..... It is asserted by the friends of Charles Thompson, who ran for chief of the Cherokees against W. P. Ross in the late election, that he is elected by fully five hundred majority..... The United States commissioner of pensions has declared that no agent in any case will be allowed to charge more than $25 fees in securing a pension.....The total expenditures of the United States for the month of June were $274,623,392.84.

Army worms have appeared on Navy island, in St. John harbor, N. B..... The steamer Hugh Martin exploded her boiler at Washington landing, on the Tennessee river, causing a complete wreck of the boat and killing five persons.....Mrs. Emma Hess died in Chicago from an overdose of gelsemum. The responsibility of her death lies between her husband, who prescribed the dose for headache, and an apothecary's boy, who compounded it..... Complete official returns of the late State election in Kentucky give McCreery, Democrat, a majority of 36,139 over Harlan, Republican. The vote for McCreery is about 1,000 less than that for Leslie in 1871. The House will stand ninety Democrats to ten Republicans ..... The American squadron officers were entertained by the authorities at Southampton, England.....A New York excursion boat carried three thousand passengers out into the ocean, when she was not allowed by law to carry five hundred.....By a collision on the Flint railroad in Mich